aletrails
Walking routes to build a thirst

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Jersey
Walking routes to build a thirst

Take a trip around Jersey’s finest pubs and experience iconic landmarks, picturesque countryside and fabulous sea views on these carefully planned walking routes.

This guide will accompany you along the way, giving an insightful glimpse into the Jersey history that has shaped its unique character. Of course, you’ll have the opportunity to savour some of Jersey’s fine Ales and Wines along the way. As you visit each pub, simply ask a member of staff to stamp your guide when you enjoy a drink*. Once you’ve collected all eight stamps simply fill out a form at your final venue to receive a t-shirt as a memento of your journey around this fabulous Island.

Ale Trails: The Routes

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* Alcoholic or soft drink

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Winner CIM Awards 2009
Marketing Excellence – Liberation Group
Winner CIM Awards 2009
Best Brand Campaign – Liberation Ale
CAMRA Jersey – Champion Beer 2009
Walk 1  The Town Trail
Mileage: 1 Mile  Time: 30 minutes  Difficulty: Easy
Full details of the pubs on this trail are shown on pages 20–21

The Town trail starts at The Cock and Bottle (1A) in the Royal Square. Leave the pub and walk out into the Royal Square, go straight ahead then bear right to walk up Library Place.

The Royal Square
This square was named the Royal Square, in honour of King George II, following the unveiling of the statue in 1751. Before that it was simply called Le March, the market place. It remained the market place until 1804, when the noise and dirt that emanated from it proved to be too much for the Court Officials, who were also there on Saturdays: market day. A new market was proposed on the corner of what is now called Beresford Street and Halkett Place, on land that was purchased by the States in 1796.

For many people, the most important event that took place here in the square was a 15-minute skirmish that became known as the Battle of Jersey. This was the last occasion that the French attempted to wrestle Jersey from the clutches of Great Britain, and they nearly managed it! The Governor, Moyse Corbett, had been coerced into signing the capitulation and had it not been for the young, untired, Major Francis Peirson, together with two companies of Scottish and English troops, and 3,000 men of the Jersey Militia, The Baron de Rullecourt and his 600 men might have bluffed their way into the history books.

One could spend a whole morning in the Royal Square, but here are just a few of the interesting things that are around the area. The plaque that is on the corner of Gallichan the Jeweller, the oldest established jeweller in the town, is a fire mark. Before St Helier had a municipal fire brigade, each insurance company had their own fire fighters. On the fire mark is the symbol of the insurance company and the building’s policy number. If you hadn’t paid your premium, they didn’t put the fire out.

On the wall of the Picket House is a sun dial made by Elie Le Gros. It runs about four minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. Le Gros was a talented man, he was a schoolmaster, a watchmaker, a cartographer and an engineer. The horse chestnut trees around the square were planted in 1894.

Walk on along Broad Street, through Charing Cross into York Street. Pass the Town Hall then bear right into Old Street and then immediately right into York Lane. Turn right at the end, and The Post Horn (1B) is just on the right.

The Town Hall
This building was designed by Le Sueur and Bree, and it opened on January 3rd 1872. At that time the building comprised a room for the Constable, a room the collector of the Paid Police rate (St Hélier had a paid police force since 1854), one room for the Paid Police, two lock-up rooms and six cells.

When the St Hélier Fire Brigade was formed in 1901, the engine was kept at the Town Hall, and the horses that pulled it were stabled in Devonshire Place. In fact, if one looks at the window on the right of the entrance, it is possible to see that it was originally a large doorway. It was behind this doorway that the fire engine was kept.

Leave The Post Horn, turn right and walk to the end of Hue Street. Cross the road, turn left and take the first right into Pitt Street, then left into King Street. Continue along King Street until we reach the junction, then turn left and walk up New Street. Carry on along New Street, and using the crossing, cross over to the right hand-side of the road. The Town House is just a few yards beyond the junction with Union Street and Burrard Street.

To return to The Cock and Bottle, leave the Town House, turn left and then left again into Burrard Street. Carry on until we reach the second junction, here turn right into Halkett Place.
The Central Market
As mentioned earlier, the market in the Royal Square had become untenable due to the noise and smell, and a new site was bought by the States in 1796 from a Mr. Le Maistre. The original market on this site was modelled closely on the market in Bath, and funded with the proceeds of seven lotteries. When it opened in 1803, three sides of the market were roofed over, underneath were stalls selling eggs, butter, flowers and vegetables. In the middle stood butchers’ stalls which also had a roof over them. Close by was a fish market and a cattle market.

After almost 80 years the market had become too small. It was knocked down in 1881, and a new covered market was built which opened in September 1882. It was designed by Mr. T. W. Helliwell, of Helliwell and Bellamy, of Brighouse in Yorkshire who had won the contract in an architectural competition. This new market was double the size; it had granite walls, cast iron railings and 37 cast iron columns that held up the roof. There was a 15-foot high, three-tiered fountain as its centrepiece. This was cast at the Glasgow Sun Works foundry of George Smith, and installed by Abraham Viel a local builder.

The market gates in Market Street and Hilgrove Street are the original gates from the 1803 market. They were designed by the States’ Architect, Philippe Le Sueur and cast in Jersey by George Le Feuvre.

The Market Gates

Walk the length of Halkett Place, passing The Central Market on our left, then take the second right into King Street and finally the first left to return back into the Royal Square and The Cock and Bottle.

Walk 2 St Mary’s Country Inn
Mileage: 3 Miles Time: 1 hour 15 Minutes Difficulty: Medium Wear stout shoes – Might be slippery

Le Marais
Methodism was brought to the Island by two young Jerseymen, Jean Tentin and Pierre Le Sueur. Like many young men of that time, they had gone to fish for cod off Newfoundland and the Grand Banks of Nova Scotia, and while there, they had been converted to Methodism by English missionary Laurence Coughlan.

In 1787, John Wesley himself came to Jersey. He arrived on Monday, August 20th, and went to the home of Robert Carr Brackenbury, a Lincolnshire man, who had been sent to Jersey to preach, because he spoke both English and French.

On the following Thursday, Wesley rode out to preach at Le Marais in St Mary, the home of Mrs. Le Couteur. As no one there spoke English, he was assisted by Robert Carr Brackenbury and Mrs. Marie Arthur, who lived across the road at Les Puits.

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The Paternosters
In 1565, Queen Elizabeth I had granted the Seigneur of St Ouen, Helier de Carteret, the right to colonise Sark. Until then Sark had been uninhabited and, because of this, it had often been used as a base for pirates. De Carteret chose 35 Jersey families and five Guernsey families to become the first settlers.

The boats carrying the young families left Grève de Lecq bound for Sark, visible a few miles away in the distance. On the way there, one of the boats struck Les Pierres des Lecq reef and many drowned, among them several small children. Legend has it that their frightened cries can still be heard whenever a storm approaches. This tale so affected the local fishermen that they always said The Lord's Prayer or an Our Father when they sailed past these rocks. In Latin, 'Our Father' is 'Pater Noster', and this is how the reef got its name.

Île Agois.
This 76-metre high tidal stack that was once joined to the land, appears to have been inhabited possibly since the Iron Age. Coins and other artefacts found here suggest that the stack was inhabited during the 9th century. Excavations that took place during the 1970s revealed traces of around 20 earth huts, and two rectangular stone buildings, one of which is thought to be an oratory. Furthermore, the shape and lay out of these buildings are similar to other eremitic sites around the coast of Brittany and the British Isles, which gives credence to the idea that in the 9th century this site was probably a small community of Eremite monks.

When the cliff path ends, walk inland between the granite gate posts, then follow a wide farm track. Where it joins another track at right angles, turn right and carry on, passing Crabbé Farm, until we reach the yellow line. Here turn left.

Walk on and take the first turning on the right. This lane drops gently between houses and we emerge at the end of La Rue du Rondin. Continue uphill, to turn left into La Charrière. After a few yards, bear right into Le Hurel. Climb this slight hill. At the end of this lane turn right. We pass the new Community Centre and the Parish Hall. Where the lane meets the main road, turn left and walk past St Mary's Primary School. Cross to the other side of the road where there is a narrow verge. At the crossroads, turn right, The St Mary’s Country Inn is ahead on the left.

DISCLAIMER: While every effort is taken to ensure the accuracy of information in this booklet, no liability can be accepted by the author or the publishers for any loss, damage or injury caused by errors in, or omissions from, the information given.
Le Chastel Sedement
This was an earthwork of around ten acres, guarded by a high embankment and a moat, with a keep at its centre. It is thought that this was one of five castles of refuge in the Island. The others were Mont Orgueil, Grosnez Castle, Le Câtel above Rozel and Le Câtel at Grève de Lecq. These sites would offer safety to islanders, together with their animals and other possessions, during raids on the Island. Le Chastel Sedement is mentioned in an account of a raid by Castilian corsair Pero Nino and Breton knight Hector de Pontbriand. Having successfully defeated a force of 3,000 Jerseymen on the sands at West Park, Nino and his cohorts advanced on Le Chastel Sedement. He saw that an attack on the earthwork could prove costly, but before returning home, he managed to extract a ransom of 10,000 gold crowns, the release of all French prisoners, and he took four rich Jerseymen as hostages.

At the end of the Millennium Walk turn left. At the junction at the top of the slope, notice the mounting block and the holy water stoup in the wall of Les Catieaux. The stoup was no doubt taken from a local church during the Reformation, when reformers destroyed the opulence of the Catholic Church; breaking stained glass windows, beheading statues and turning the churches into much more austere places. Here turn right then immediately left. Some distance along this lane is a tall mound on the right-hand-side of the lane; this is all that remains of the keep of Le Chastel Sedement earthwork.

Le Chastel Sedement

Bouley Bay
This deep-water anchorage has been used in the past for the disembarkation of troops; in July 1549, French soldiers, fresh from capturing Sark, landed here and fought a pitched battle with the Jersey Militia on Jardin D’Olivet. Consequently, we find the bay well defended. To the east, there is L’Etacquerel Fort, built in 1835 to replace a defence that was sited further up the cliff, and to the west, Fort Leicester. Fort Leicester began as a simple defensive position with one single cannon in 1549, and evolved into what we see today, a Napoleonic fortification with positions for five guns, supplemented by concrete gun emplacements that date from the Second World War.
The National Hillclimb at Bouley Bay
The superbly cambered and surfaced road that runs up from the harbour provides the arena for a number of sporting events that take place during the year.

The best-known of these is the National Hillclimb Championship, a round of which is held here annually in July. Bouley Bay was one of the five original venues chosen for this championship when it started in 1947. Among the well-known sportsmen who have competed here are Sir Stirling Moss and Formula One driver, and local resident, Derek Warwick.

After remaining unchallenged for some time, the outright record was broken by Guernseyman Andy Priaulx in 1995. Andy Priaulx went on to become the FIA World Touring Car Champion in 2005, 2006 and 2007. The current outright record stands at a remarkable 38.25 seconds for the 1011 yard hillclimb, set by Trevor Willis in 2007.

Once on tarmac again, descend the hill and at the next corner bear left up a path that rises through the National Trust for Jersey property: Le Grand Côtil du Boulay. At the top of the path is a well-head with a lavoir beside it. A lavoir is a place where women would go to do their washing, in the days when taps and washing machines were unheard of. Walk past the lavoir, across the stream, and up to the road ahead. Here turn left.

At the end of Rue des Fontaines turn right, then after a few yards, turn left into Rue du Presbythere. Cross over to the right hand-side of the road and walk through the graveyard to the far side of the church. On the other side of the church, descend the steps, turn left and return to The Trinity Arms.

Walk 4  The Victoria in the Valley
Mileage: 4 Miles  Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes
Difficulty: Hard/Medium  Wear stout shoes – Might be slippery
Full details of The Victoria in the Valley are shown on pages 20–21

At the bridge, bear left and ascend the cliff path. Stay on the cliff path as it goes into woodland, and continue upwards, following the signs to La Petite Falaise. The path climbs in a series of hairpins between the trees. When the path forks, turn right and keep on towards La Petite Falaise, finally arriving at Radio Corner on the hill that rises from the bay.

Infantry Command Bunker
This bunker is one of three command bunkers and two communication bunkers that are in the immediate vicinity. What we can see here is only the top half of the bunker the rest of it is below ground. The bunker in front of us is the command bunker of the S82 Infantry Regiment. About half a mile further north, is the Artillery Commander’s bunker which is now incorporated into a house, whilst the Fortress Commander’s bunker is only a few yards away in what is now the ‘Living Legend’. These three buildings were the heart of the German defensive system that was linked by radio and field telephone to all the key defensive positions around the Island.
Green Lanes
When the idea of an Island-wide network of speed-restricted roads was first suggested to the Comité des Connétables by St Peter Constable Mac Pollard, it was flatly rejected. Mr. Pollard had felt that it would be pleasant if several quiet scenic lanes would be speed restricted, thereby allowing cyclists, walkers and horse riders to use them in relative safety, away from the threat of speeding motorists. The Comité des Connétables recommended that Mr. Pollard take the scheme to the States as a Private Member’s Bill. He did this, and despite reservations in some quarters, the scheme was accepted, and a law was passed allowing certain roads to become speed-restricted.

The first Green Lanes were opened in St Peter, on St Peter’s Day, 29th June 1994. In other parishes the scheme was enthusiastically embraced, and within 18 months nearly every parish had some Green Lanes. Today Jersey boasts 45-miles of Green Lanes divided between ten parishes, only St Saviour and Trinity remain unconvinced of the benefits.

The Green Lane Scheme was so appreciated by visitors, that in 1996 the British Guild of Travel Writers awarded Jersey Tourism the Silver Unicorn for promoting sustainable tourism.

The War Tunnels
The tunnels here at Meadow Bank were originally intended to be used as an artillery barracks, artificers’ workshops and a munitions dump.

The tunnel complex was planned to consist of four long tunnels, each about 100-yards long, connected by seven shorter tunnels running at right angles. By the end of the war, only two of the longer tunnels and six of the short ones were finished. During the construction, 14,000 tons of shale was excavated and 4,000 tons of concrete was poured in.

Work began in 1941 by 319 Infantry Division, but by 1942 the work had been handed over to the Organisation Todt. It was they who used prisoners of war, Russians, Algerians, Polish, Spanish Republicans and other nationalities, who had been force-marched across Europe, as their labour force.

In 1944, with an imminent invasion of France threatened, the tunnels were changed into a casualty clearing station for troops wounded in France.

Though it was never used, at the end of the war the hospital contained 600 beds, an operating theatre, a dispensary, storerooms and kitchens. It was air conditioned and centrally heated, and had all the amenities of a modern hospital.

At the bottom, cross the road, turn right, and walk for a short distance beside the wall. Go through the gap in the wall, and carry on along the path that runs parallel to the road above.

When we get to the gravel car park, follow the path that enters on the far right, to go towards Quétivel Mill. At the mill, using care, cross the road, go down the hill and walk through the car park of Midvale Apartments on the right. We are able to regain the path at the far end of the car park. The path emerges onto the road at Tesson Mill.

Tesson Mill
There has been a mill on this site, the lowest mill in the valley, since Norman times. The building that we see at present is thought to be the work of Philippe Pellerin and Philippe Godfrey, who owned the mill in the early part of the 19th century.

In 1893, the mill was sold to Samuel Gilley. Samuel Gilley was forced to rebuild most of it, following a disastrous fire in the early 20th century. In 1934, the Jersey New Waterworks Company bought Tesson Mill and various other mills in St Peter’s Valley to secure ownership of the waterways.

Because of the lack of fuel during the German Occupation, the mill was returned to water power and, like Quétivel Mill higher up the valley, it became essential in feeding the Island’s wartime population.
**Walk 5  The Rozel Bay**

**Mileage:** 4 Miles  
**Time:** 1 hour 30 Minutes  
**Difficulty:** Hard/Medium  
**Wear stout shoes – Might be slippery**

Full details of The Rozel Bay are shown on pages 20–21

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**Samuel Curtis**

In 1801, Curtis purchased the first of his nurseries at Walworth, and he began to publish a series of horticultural lectures that had been given by his father-in-law, William Curtis. The nursery and the book were a success, and he looked for another garden to develop. This he found at Glazenwood, near Braintree in Essex.

During the 1830s, Curtis began looking for a suitable site on which to grow the subtropical species that were being grown under glass at Glazenwood and Kew. Over the next few years, Samuel Curtis searched the British Isles fruitlessly for a suitable site; that is until he arrived at Rozel in Jersey, in 1841. Here was a sunny, sheltered, almost frost-free valley, with a conglomerate soil and its own microclimate, ideal for the subtropical plants that he hoped to grow. Curtis didn’t move to La Chaire permanently until 1852. Over the following eight years, he continued to develop what became known as the Tropical Garden of La Chaire. In this garden, Samuel Curtis grew arguably the biggest range of subtropical plants ever found in a garden in the British Isles.

Samuel Curtis died on January 6 1860, and he is buried in the churchyard of St Martin’s Parish Church.

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**Rozel Mill**

Evidence shows that there has been a mill on this site since 1219. Popinjay’s map of 1563 shows three windmills standing: Rozel Mill, St Ouen’s Mill and Grouville Mill, and at one time or another there have been 12 windmills and 38 watermills operating in the Island.

Of the earlier windmills, we know that Sir George Carteret put one up at Elizabeth Castle. There were mills at Bel Royal and Mont Mado, and both Samarès Manor and Longueville Manor had their own. In medieval times the mills would have belonged to the King, the seigneur or one of the Norman abbeys that owned land in Jersey. In those days the tenants would have owed ‘suite de moulin’ to whoever owned the mill. This meant that, as well as being obliged to get their corn ground there, they had to offer cartage, labour and materials for the upkeep of the mill.

One has to assume that the three windmills of Popinjay’s day must have been rebuilt or restored, as they, together with St Peter’s Mill which was built in 1837, are the only windmills still standing.

At the end of **Rue du Moulin**, turn left. The post box, in the wall on the left, must have been installed during the last sixty years, as it carries the initials of the present monarch Elizabeth II. Walk on, and take the first right into **La Rue du Blanc Pignon**. This little-used lane has some fine granite properties along its length. Turn right onto the main road, and using care, proceed along it for about half a mile. Pass Marette’s Forge and take the first left into **Rue Belin**. The big building on the left is St Martin’s Methodist Church.

Leave the church and carry on down the lane. When the tarmac ends, follow the path on the left into the woods. At the bottom of the valley, don’t turn right, but go straight ahead up the walled path. When we emerge at the top, we can see Rosel Manor across the fields to our left.

**Rosel Manor**

This manor ranks second in importance only to St Ouen’s Manor, and it is one of the four that have the right to pay homage to the monarch when they visit the Island. When King John lost his lands in France, local knights were forced to decide who to follow. At Rosel Manor, the de Fourneaux family left Jersey to take sides with Philippe Augustus of France, their manor was escheated and, in 1247, it was granted to Drogo de Barentin, Warden of the Isles.

In 1367, the de Barentins were forced to quit the Island, but before doing so Philippe de Barentin sold most of his property to his two lawyers, Raoul Lemprière and Guillaume Payn. Raoul Lemprière acquired Rosel Manor and Dielament Manor.

The manor remained in Lemprière hands until 1467, when the unmarried male heir, Renaud Lemprière was killed at the siege of Mont Orgueil Castle. The manor passed through the female line to Catherine, who married Dominic Perrin. In 1625 the manor was sold to the de Carterets who owned it for over 100 years. In 1733, Charles Lemprière of Dielament Manor married Elizabeth Corbett. As Charles was a direct descendant of Raoul Lemprière, the manor returned into Lemprière ownership.

It was Charles Lemprière who, in 1770, built the manor that we see today. Although he knocked down the original manor house, he left the medieval manorial chapel and the medieval colombier intact.

In 1890, Philip Lemprière, Charles’ grandson, carried out extensive alterations; he covered the granite walls with cement and added the Gothic towers and crenellations.
The path becomes tarmac and we arrive at the end of Rue des Mares. Here turn left. At the crossroads some way ahead, go straight through into Rue du Scez. The lane bends right and left, and we are rewarded with a view of the French coast in the distance. Avoid a right turn, and carry straight on towards Saie Harbour. The lane drops away as we approach the beach. Just as the lane bends right, bear left up a track called La Rue des Fontenelles - footpath to Rozel Hill. Over to the right, what looks like a pile of stones, is actually a dolmen, which is a Stone Age burial site. The small building, behind the dolmen, was the guard house and powder magazine that supported two 24 pounder cannon sited on the headland behind. The two cannon, together with another battery on the far side of Rozel Bay, provided cross-fire to protect the anchorage below.

Le Couperon Dolmen

This late Neolithic dolmen or burial chamber, which is about 5,000 years old, is unique in two ways. It is one of only two gallery graves in the Channel Islands, a gallery grave unlike the more common passage graves has no side chambers. Secondly it’s made of Rozel Conglomerate, a stone that is only found in this corner of Jersey. The dolmen was excavated and ‘restored’ by Reverend Porter in 1868, and again in 1919 by the Société Jersiaise. What we see here is broadly correct. One error, however, is the stone with the semi-circular indentation in it that now blocks the entrance. This porthole stone is one of a pair that should be sited roughly halfway along the chamber, dividing the main chamber from an ante chamber.

Follow the track as it meanders past a small reservoir, turns sharp right, and continues uphill. When we eventually reach the main road, turn right and descend back to Rozel Bay. At the bottom of the hill, bear left and The Rozel Bay is immediately in front of you.

Le Hocq Inn

Mileage: 2 Miles   Time: 45 minutes   Difficulty: Medium

Full details of Le Hocq Inn are shown on pages 20-21

Walk 6 Le Hocq Inn

Le Hocq Everyday Stone

These stones were put up to celebrate the new Millennium, they are made from Ronez granite and the plaque in front of the stone tells us who assisted or sponsored the project. The Constable of the parish is named, Stan Le Cornu, who was in office then and the parish crest, the anchor, is highighted.

The parish crests were designed by the art master at Victoria College, Mr. R. G. Wright, and a noted historian of the day, Major N. V. Lybot. They chose the anchor because it’s believed that St Clement was martyred by being tied to an anchor and then thrown into the Black Sea. The crests were created especially for the visit of George V and Queen Mary in 1921.

Leave the stone and walk ahead, bearing slightly right, into the footpath across the road. The view from this part of the walk is fabulous. On a clear day, the coast of France, Seymour Tower, Icho Tower and Le Hocq Tower, where we started, are all easily spotted. Descend further and we arrive at St Clement’s Church.

St Clement’s Millennium Stone

The path becomes tarmac and we arrive at the end of Rue des Mares. Here turn left. At the crossroads some way ahead, go straight through into Rue du Scez. The lane bends right and left, and we are rewarded with a view of the French coast in the distance. Avoid a right turn, and carry straight on towards Saie Harbour. The lane drops away as we approach the beach. Just as the lane bends right, bear left up a track called La Rue des Fontenelles - footpath to Rozel Hill. Over to the right, what looks like a pile of stones, is actually a dolmen, which is a Stone Age burial site. The small building, behind the dolmen, was the guard house and powder magazine that supported two 24 pounder cannon sited on the headland behind. The two cannon, together with another battery on the far side of Rozel Bay, provided cross-fire to protect the anchorage below.

Le Couperon Dolmen

This late Neolithic dolmen or burial chamber, which is about 5,000 years old, is unique in two ways. It is one of only two gallery graves in the Channel Islands, a gallery grave unlike the more common passage graves has no side chambers. Secondly it’s made of Rozel Conglomerate, a stone that is only found in this corner of Jersey. The dolmen was excavated and ‘restored’ by Reverend Porter in 1868, and again in 1919 by the Société Jersiaise. What we see here is broadly correct. One error, however, is the stone with the semi-circular indentation in it that now blocks the entrance. This porthole stone is one of a pair that should be sited roughly halfway along the chamber, dividing the main chamber from an ante chamber.

Follow the track as it meanders past a small reservoir, turns sharp right, and continues uphill. When we eventually reach the main road, turn right and descend back to Rozel Bay. At the bottom of the hill, bear left and The Rozel Bay is immediately in front of you.

DISCLAIMER: While every effort is taken to ensure the accuracy of information in this booklet, no liability can be accepted by the author or the publishers for any loss, damage or injury caused by errors in, or omissions from, the information given.
St Clement's Church

In common with most parish churches in Jersey, St Clement's Church has at its heart an ancient Norman church which predates the Norman Conquest. Like other churches of the time, it sent tithes to the mother house in Normandy which, in 1090, was the Abbey of St Saveur Le Vicomte.

The church grew during the 15th century, when a chancel and transepts were added to give the shape of the cross. At the same time the roof was raised and clad in stone, necessitating the addition of buttresses to support the extra weight. The belfry and the spire were added just before the Reformation. The church that we see at present is the product of a major restoration in the late 19th century.

Cross over to the pavement at the far side of the road. Then turn left and take the first right into Rue de Jambart. Notice the marriage stone in the wall of the building that makes the corner.

St Clement’s Church

Walk down Rue de Jambart. Just before we reach the coast, turn right up another Green Lane, Rue du Prince. Ascend the lane and turn left at the junction at the top. The view here is also exceptional, over to the right is the suburban side of St Clement; the four tower blocks of Le Marais, Le Rocquier Secondary School immediately in front of us and Nicolle Tower, a Victorian folly, on the skyline on the right.

While over on the left, the full sweep of St Clement’s Bay, with La Rocque Harbour and the coast of France presents itself.

Continue on, and at the junction where Rue de la Houguette meets La Rue du Hocq turn left to return back to our starting point.

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All pubs feature Liberation Ale Jersey's locally brewed beer, a fantastic range of wines and great pub food.

**The Cock & Bottle**

Royal Square, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 4WA
Tel: 01534 722184

Opening Times:
Monday – Sunday, 9.30am to 11pm
Food Times: Monday – Saturday, 12pm to 7pm

A traditional Jersey Pub and Brasserie boasting a large al fresco dining area actually in the Royal square. Meander the day away enjoying fine food and chilled wines and beers. Using only the finest ingredients their menu incorporates classic French dishes alongside traditional pub favourites, with many of the dishes offered in two sizes to suit your mood and appetite.

**The Post Horn**

Hue Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 3RE
Tel: 01534 872853

Opening Times:
Monday – Saturday, 10am to 11pm
Sunday, 11am to 11pm

Food Times:
B/Fast: Monday – Saturday, 10am to 11.30am
Lunch: Monday – Saturday, 12pm to 2.30pm

A great “locals” pub with a large al fresco area, which is a real sun trap. Traditional furnishings, cosy corners and a real fire always roaring in the colder months. Play pub games such as darts and cribs whilst enjoying your favourite tipple from the terrific range of beers and lagers on offer.

A function room is available for all occasions. The food is simply good pub food.

**The Town House**

57 New Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 3RA
Tel: 01534 615000

Opening Times:
Monday – Sunday, 11am to 11pm

Food Times:
Lunch: Tuesday – Saturday, 12pm to 2pm
Dinner: Tuesday – Saturday, 6.30pm to 9pm

Offers a great range of real ales and wines.

Thelma’s Show Lounge above The Town House is gaining a reputation as being one of the best live music venues in Jersey, bringing over legendary artists and showcasing the best of Jersey’s local talent every weekend. There is also a function room for party hire.

Cock and Bottle (Royal Square), Post Horn (Hue St.), Town House (New St.) all located in St Helier within a reasonable walking distance from Liberation Bus Station, say a five minute stroll or less.

**St Mary’s Country Inn**

La Rue des Buttes, St Mary, Jersey, JE3 3DS
Tel: 01534 482897

Opening Times:
Monday – Saturday, 10am to 11pm
Sunday, 11am to 11pm

Food Times:
Breakfast: Monday – Sunday, 8am to 11am
Lunch: Monday – Sunday, 12pm to 2pm
Dinner: Monday – Sunday, 6pm to 8pm

Provides a contemporary interior with modern twists, creating a comfortable, relaxed dining and drinking atmosphere on two levels, linked through a stunning open fire place. The menu offers imaginative food at reasonable prices, including traditional favourites, grills, espetadas and scrummy puddings! The alfresco area is the perfect place to eat and drink on warm sunny days, with a fire pit to ward off any early evening chill. Their games room has everything from a pool table to giant connect four and jenga.

**Trinity Arms**

La Rue des Picos, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5JX
Tel: 01534 864691

Opening Times:
Monday – Sunday, 11am to 11pm

Food Times:
Lunch: Tuesday – Saturday, 12pm to 2pm
Dinner: Tuesday – Saturday, 6pm to 8.30pm
Sunday, 12pm to 3pm

The perfect place for all occasions, whether it’s a quick daytime bite or an evening meal with friends and family. Dine al fresco in the summer months on the large terrace or simply sit and enjoy a cool drink or two. There are live sports shown in the games bar and an outside play area for the kids.

**Trinity Arms**

St Peter’s Valley, St Peter, Jersey, JE3 7EG
Tel: 01534 864691

Opening Times:
Monday – Sunday, 11am to 11pm

Food Times:
Lunch: Tuesday – Saturday, 12pm to 2pm
Dinner: Tuesday – Saturday, 6pm to 8.30pm
Sunday, 12pm to 3pm

Everything a traditional pub should be. A wonderfully relaxing environment, with great sun-terraces in the summer and a crackling log fire in the winter. Service the way it should be, friendly and knowledgeable. Offering the best draught and cask ales, ciders and fine wines. The food is a delicious tribute to the best local ingredients served in a relaxed and comfortable environment, with the freshest fish and seafood direct from the local fisherman.

**Rozel Bar & Restaurant**

Rozel Bay, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 6AJ
Tel: 01534 869801

Opening Times:
Monday – Sunday, 11am to 11pm

Food Times:
Lunch: Monday – Saturday, 12pm to 2.15pm
Dinner: Monday – Saturday, 6pm to 9pm
Lunch: Sunday, 12pm – 3pm

A traditional pub set in the heart of the picturesque fishing bay of Rozel and lying at the foot of a beautiful wooded valley. A wood-burning stove is there for the winter months, as well as an al fresco area for outside dinning and separate beer garden for those hot summer days. The food is a tribute to the best local ingredients served in a relaxed and comfortable environment, with the freshest fish and seafood direct from the local fisherman.

**Le Hocq Inn**

La Grande Route de la Cote, St Clement, Jersey, JE2 6EP
Tel: 01534 854924

Opening Times:
Monday – Sunday, 11am to 11pm

Food Times:
Lunch: Monday – Sunday, 12pm to 2pm
Dinner: Monday – Saturday, 6pm to 8pm
Lunch: Sunday, 12pm to 3pm

A traditional Jersey pub in a fabulous coastal setting boasts dishes ranging from local moules, sizzlers, homemade chips and desserts. They use the freshest local produce, including local seafood and Jersey royals. There is a newly decked al fresco area. A function room with beautiful views is also available to hire for any occasion and plenty of parking opposite the pub.

**The Victoria in the Valley**

St Mary’s Country Inn, St Mary, Jersey, JE3 5JX
Tel: 01534 864691

Opening Times:
Monday – Sunday, 11am to 11pm

Food Times:
Lunch: Monday – Sunday, 12pm to 2pm
Dinner: Monday – Saturday, 6pm to 9pm
Lunch: Sunday, 12pm to 3pm

A traditional Jersey pub in a fabulous coastal setting boasts dishes ranging from local moules, sizzlers, homemade chips and desserts. They use the freshest local produce, including local seafood and Jersey royals. There is a newly decked al fresco area. A function room with beautiful views is also available to hire for any occasion and plenty of parking opposite the pub.

**Bus Routes:** Local buses are run by LibertyBus, the main depot is at Liberation Station in the main town of St Helier (near the Jersey Tourism office).

You can view route maps and timetables on their website www.libertysbus.je or call 01534 828555 for further information on buses to and from these venues.
The Victoria in the Valley

St Mary’s Country Inn

Take a trip around Jersey’s finest pubs and experience iconic landmarks, picturesque countryside and fabulous sea views on these carefully planned walking routes.